

THE FOURTH EMPIRE AND ITS DESTINY.

A Lecture delivered in Montreal by Principal Dawson, being the Second lecture of a course on "The Present and the Future in the Light of Prophecy and History."

In the last lecture I noticed the growth of prophecy and the growth of the interpretation of prophecy as light came into the world and new additions were made to prophecy, and fulfillments took place. In the last lecture I attempted to take points which would be of use to us in giving us rules of interpretation. I propose to take up this evening more especially fulfilled prophecy, but with a constant reference to unfulfilled prophecy. One point we may start from is the fact that since that early period in which Nimrod set up his kingdom in Babylonia the world has been governed by military and to a great extent God-defying despotism. In the old patriarchal times Abraham was an independent chief; the Israelites were independent when they came out of Egypt until they were finally overthrown; the Jews were also under the power of the Gentiles, who were often most God-defying powers. There has never been any

EXTERNAL KINGDOM OF GOD

on earth since the Jews were carried away into captivity. These periods, I think, mark "the times of the Gentiles," and if we reckon these times from the beginning of the captivity, we shall find the sacred record comes to seven prophetic years. It has pleased God to allow His people to suffer persecution, and it pleased God to reveal to His servant, Daniel, the history of those persecutions down to the end, a very merciful dispensation. It was well that some intimation of these times could be given. This revelation was made to Daniel in the very time of the captivity of the beginning of the times of the Gentiles. The first intimation is in Nebuchadnezzar's dream, revealed curiously enough not to a prophet of God but to Nebuchadnezzar himself, the head of the first of these great Gentile kingdoms, the first who subjected the people of God. The revelation came to him in the dream of the great and terrible image, and there was something marvelous in the material of which it was constructed and in the terrible end to which it came. Nebuchadnezzar neither remembered the dream nor knew the interpretation, but Daniel was instructed to give him the interpretation.

FOUR GREAT MONARCHIES,

the first of which was his own, and the final destruction of the last was to be the inauguration of the Kingdom of God, which should never be taken away; subsequently a more precise revelation was given to Daniel himself, which evidently covers the same ground. In Daniel's vision we have four wild beasts: first a lion, then a bear, then a leopard, and the fourth, a nondescript animal which he did not understand the nature of. Just as the image had its ten toes this had its ten horns. I think the figure of the wild beasts marks God's estimate of these kingdoms. God revealed them as powers not righteous, not moral, not even rational, but powers which depended on force and, curiously enough, to this day nations take the same emblems to themselves. Nations are still represented by these animals. At the end of this prophecy Daniel sees the judgment seat; he sees God coming forth to judge these beasts, and God takes away their power from them and destroys them; and then he sees one like unto the Son of Man coming and taking the kingdom of these wild beasts. What does he mean by the Son of Man? It means this: That, whereas, in God's mysterious providence He had permitted these beasts to rule over the earth, in the end he was to replace these animals by one who was in the likeness of a rational man—a man who came down from heaven, as the king who was to take the place of the wild beasts. When our Lord Jesus Christ calls himself the Son of Man he means that he is the son of man whom Daniel saw. Now this vision, along with the vision that Nebuchadnezzar saw, may be said to be nothing less than

THE KEY TO ALL HISTORICAL PROPHECY.

When we come to look at Daniel's later prophecy it becomes clear that the first kingdom was the Babylonian Kingdom, then in the zenith of its power; then the Medo-Persian was the oppressor of God's people; the third was the kingdom set up by Alexander of Macedonia, a cruel oppressor of the children of God. The fourth can be nothing else but that great power which took their place, the great heathen Roman Empire a strange and anomalous animal something which the world had never seen before. This fourth beast, or fourth kingdom, is the one which was to be the last, and which was to be decomposed into ten kingdoms, and the power of which was to be absorbed by a particular power emblemized to Daniel as the little horn. Daniel's sealed book has been opened to us as these empires have passed away. We have seen the fourth pass away, and we have seen the ten kingdoms and the little horn ruling over the ten and therefore we are com-

ing to the end of the times of the Gentiles. But we have more details as to the latter days of the fourth kingdom; they give us to understand what may be coming in our own times.

The lecturer applied the same rules of interpretation to the Apocalypse of St. John as he had done to the Old Testament prophecies, marking the historical fulfillment of the prophecies figured by the seven seals, &c.

LIVING AND DEAD WORLDS.

THE THIRD LECTURE OF PROF. RICHARD A. PROCTOR'S COURSE.

HOW THE SOLAR SYSTEM WAS FORMED.

Prof. Richard A. Proctor lectured in Chickering Hall, New York, on the vastness of time. His audience, as at the two previous lectures, was very large and attentive, and their interest was proved by the applause with which the lecturer was at times interrupted. Before entering upon the subject of the lecture Prof. Proctor remarked that his avowed aim, in his lecture on Thursday night last, that the moon is beyond the domain of the earth, and is more controlled by the sun than by the earth, had apparently raised doubts in the minds of some persons, and he had received letters requesting further light on the subject. One inquirer asked why, if it is true that the moon is chiefly under the sun's influence instead of the earth's, (the moon) goes around the earth. The answer is, the lecturer said, that the moon does not go around the earth. The earth and the moon both circle about their common centre of gravity. The moon's path around the sun is very slightly wavy owing to the perturbing influence of the earth's attraction, but the variance is so comparatively slight that if the moon's orbit about the sun be represented by a circle three feet in diameter, the variance from a true circle, caused by the earth, would be hardly perceptible.

The lecturer then briefly explained the famous Nebular theory of Laplace. Observations show that all the planets are moving about the sun in one direction; that the moons of all the planets are moving around their primary in the same direction, and that the planets themselves are turning about their axes in that one direction. There is seemingly an exception to this rule in the case of the moons of Uranus, which seem to go in the opposite direction; but this apparent discrepancy has been explained in a manner which proves that there is really no exception to this universal rule of motion in the solar system. If a man placed on an eminence should observe that a number of objects were moving around him in one direction, and that some of the smaller among these objects were moving around larger ones in the same direction, he would be led irresistibly to the conclusion that these objects were carried by some fluid constantly moving in that direction, and containing, here and there, eddies which would partake of the same kind of motion. This is what Laplace conceived had happened in the beginning of the solar system. The matter now forming the sun and planets was then, according to this theory in a nebulous state, and this nebulous matter, starting in the shape of huge disk, began to whirl about its centre. As the motion increased and the mass contracted, a ring of matter was thrown off at the outer edge, and this ring in process of time broke up into fragments. After a time these fragments were aggregated into one body, and so the outermost planet was formed. By a similar process each of the inner planets was formed, until finally the vast mass at the centre had gathered into the great ball of the sun, controlling the whole system. Similarly the planets in their partially formed state threw off rings which, condensing, became satellites. It may have happened that one of the great rings thrown off by the main mass of whirling matter broke up into fragments, that were so widely separated and perhaps so comparatively small in quantity that they never became aggregated into one body, and so the little planets, like the telescopes of Peters and Watson and some other observers are continually picking up were formed, being the fragments that would have composed a planet had the process of growth in their case not failed.

There is nothing in this theory of Laplace, the lecturer said, that is contrary to what we see in the solar system. But Laplace knew nothing of the great number of meteoric systems with which we have since his time become acquainted. The earth gathers in about 10,000 tons of meteoric matter every year, and so she may be said to be growing; but this process of growth in comparison with the earth's bulk is very slow. Millions of years ago, however, Prof. Proctor said, it is probable that the number of meteoric systems was very much greater than now, and the earth being in the nebulous state, extended over a great space, perhaps filling the whole orbit of the moon, and so sweeping up vast quantities of these meteors. At that time, the lecturer said, we are compelled to believe the development of the planets from this meteoric source formed no small part of their growth. Combining Laplace's nebular theory with this theory of growth by meteoric aggregation, we have a means of explaining how the earth and other planets reached the present stage of their existence. Accordingly the lecturer said, we may consider that the objects about us, and our bodies themselves are formed of matter that was once whirling through space, and so in this sense at least the heavens were once our home.

The stereopticon was then used to show pictures of some of the nebulae which the telescope reveals, and which seem to show the effect of a whirling motion and the gradual aggregation of solid centres, such as the Laplace theory supposes to have taken place in our system. It seems not improbable that in these nebulae we behold systems in the act of formation which millions of years hence may be suns and worlds like ours.

Prof. Proctor then suggested what he said is the first explanation offered of the fact that meteoric swarms which are

known to follow in the track of comets, lags behind, and in some cases become scattered over their orbits. The explanation offered is that when the earth was in a nebulous state these masses of meteoric matter plunged straight through her substance, and the natural result of the resistance they thus encountered at regular recurring periods would be to delay them, and so cause them to lag behind in their orbital sweep.

After showing a number of pictures to illustrate the difference between the two orders of planets in the solar system. Mercury, Venus, the Earth, and Mars representing the older orders in respect to development, as is shown by their older size, and Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, representing the larger, and, in the same sense, younger order, the vast bulk and depth of the cloud envelopes surrounding Jupiter and Saturn were illustrated, and the remarkable similarity of nebulous matter conceived by Laplace to have been formed in the development of the universe was pointed out. In the lecturer's opinion the rings of Saturn will ultimately be formed into satellites like the eight which he also possessed.

Then Prof. Proctor explained more fully the reasons for believing that the moon is in fact a dead planet, whirling through space without the cheerful influences of life upon its surface. Beautiful photographs of lunar scenery were exhibited, and the lecturer showed how it is probable that the great dark plains on the moon's disk that were formerly supposed to be, and that are yet called seas were once really covered by oceans like ours. These oceans, according to the theory now most generally accepted, have as the inner portion of the planet cooled off, been gradually withdrawn into the interior, leaving the surface an arid waste. The vast size of the lunar volcanoes, the lecturer said, might be accounted for by the consideration that a much less resistance of gravity would have to be encountered in their formation on the moon than would be the earth. The intense blackness of the shadows cast by the lunar mountains is one of the proofs of the absence of an atmosphere there.

Careful maps of its surface show that Mars' oceans are much smaller than ours, and that the land and water on his surface are about equal in extent. Venus seems to be of about the same age as the earth, which she more nearly resembles in size than any other planet. We can even see the atmosphere of Venus, or at least the effect that it produces, when she is in transit across the sun's disk. At such times the dark body of Venus is seen to be surrounded with an arc of light which, demonstrably, is caused by the sunlight in her atmosphere.

All the orbs that circle through space are thus shown to undergo a process of birth, growth and death, and yet, the lecturer suggested, there may be orders of existence in the universe of which we know nothing; and what seems to us like death may be only an interchange of waste material from the higher orders to the lower.

The humble man, though surrounded with the scorn and reproach of the world, is still in peace, for the stability of his peace resteth not upon the world, but upon God.

SCRIPTURAL ENIGMA.

32 LETTERS. No. 4.

- 7, 16, 24, 31, 29, was a high priest.
30, 10, 13, 21, 20, was a minor prophet.
27, 20, 12, 23, 28, 27, 27, 28, was a city twice visited by Paul.
3, 22, 12, 9, 6, 26, was one who supplied three armies with water.
17, 10, 18, 25, was a flower spoken of in the Bible.
29, 12, 18, 7, 29, was one of the Jewish months.
1, 32, 24, 15, was a strong fortress.
22, 10, 28, 19, was a pious Jewess.
3, 27, 2, 16, 20, was a Jewish measure.
11, 6, 25, 21, 14, was a part of the food of the Israelites.
8, 20, 4, 12, 13, 25, was a kind of wood used in burning incense.
2, 10, 17, 29, 15, 5, was a well-known insect.
The whole is a verse in the Bible.

ANSWER TO NO. 3.—Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging.
The answer to Scriptural Enigma No. 2, was given by Herbert L. Vroom, of Clemonsport, N. S., and L. M. M. of Moncton, N. B.

CONSUMPTION.—For the cure of this distressing disease there has been no medicine yet discovered that can show more evidence of real merit than ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. This unequalled expectorant for curing Consumption and all diseases leading to it, such as affections of the Throat, Lungs, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs, is introduced to the suffering public after its merits for the cure of such diseases have been fully tested by the Medical Faculty. The Balsam is consequently recommended by physicians who have been acquainted with its great success.

An Eastern paper says:—"Every man who goes into the lumber woods this winter should take with him a supply of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment and Parson's Parquet Pills. This little precaution may save months of labor and much suffering.

The exposure of the utter worthlessness of the large packs of horse and cattle powders has saved our people a vast sum. There is only one kind now known that are strictly pure and these are Sheridan's. Don't throw away your money.

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BISHOP OTTERBEIN.

Philip William Otterbein was born in Dillenburg in the Duchy of Nassau, Germany, June 4, 1726. His father, the Rev. John Daniel Otterbein, was at first rector of a Latin school in Herborn, and subsequently pastor of a congregation in Fraulhausen and Wissenach. He was a minister in the German Reformed Church, and was noted for his learning, piety and zeal. His mother, too, was a person of more than ordinary understanding and devotion. Whatever of learning, piety, and force of understanding their son exhibited in after years were in no small degree the result of a mother's influence. She, under God, was one of the instrumentalities that assisted in preparing the subject of this sketch for the work for which God had designed him.

Mr. Otterbein was carefully educated for the ministry in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, philosophy, and divinity. He was ordained to the ministry at Herborn, in 1749. Soon after this he commenced his pastoral work at Dillenburg, being then about twenty-four years of age. It speaks well for his talents and the good reputation he had attained, that so soon after his ordination to the ministry he was chosen pastor in his native town. Although at this time he had not entered into the enjoyment of a personal knowledge of salvation by faith in Jesus Christ, he was, however, deeply conscientious, and earnestly desired to be in heart and life all that the gospel required. With him nothing was so sacred as the Word of God, and whatever he believed to be the truth he declared and enforced with plainness and energy. His sermons were remarkable for their directness and spirituality; and though nothing could be said against his character as a man, nor against the doctrines he preached, yet his friends advised him to use great caution in his exhortations and reproofs, as some of his parishioners were becoming disaffected with his plainness. But, as Daniel, who, when he knew that the writing was sealed against him, went as of old to his chamber and prayed, so Mr. Otterbein went to his pulpit, and preached and exhorted and reproved as before, because he dared not swerve from what he conscientiously believed to be the truth, it was not long till both the clergy and the magistrates were turned against him, and the authorities were privately solicited to arrest his preaching. His mother hearing of this, said to him, "Ah, William, I expected this, and I give you joy. This place is too narrow for you my son. They will not receive you here. You will find your work elsewhere." She little thought of the greatness of the prophecy she was then uttering, and of the greatness of its fulfillment in the future, and in a distant land. She felt that her son was eminently fitted, for the ministry of the Gospel, and she had faith in God that he would in due time open a door for him. She little thought that her beloved son, now rejected by his own people, would be honored of God in planting a vine in a foreign land that would grow and flourish for many generations, to feed and shelter great multitudes of people. She was among the few of her time that knew the secret and power of prayer and of faith in God.—National Repository for December.

Each morning take a good draught of 2 Cor. xiii. 5, in Matt. vi. 6, carefully adding verses 12-14, 15. Just before breakfast let the whole family join together in Jer. x. 23-25, and before retiring digest well Matt. xviii., and repeat the morning dose. "Before taking" you can see Jer. xvii. 9. "After taking" with Ps. li. and Rom. iii. 24, 25, you will see Ezek. xxxvi. 26; Heb. viii. 10 and Isa. lviii. 15. No fears need be entertained of taking too large doses. If constant inward application be made, the effects are varied in Rom. xiv. 17 and Phil. iv. 7, working outwardly in Gal. v. 22-26 and 1 Tim. 18, 19. Try it; apply it.

DISEASED CHURCH-MEMBERS.

Notwithstanding quack doctors and venders of patent medicines are multiplied, diseases of all kinds multiply faster than the doctors. But there are none so dangerous, and none that prove so unmanageable and fatal, as the epidemic among church members. Delays are dangerous; and should the disease become seated, the result is generally death. The very first symptoms should be attacked, and the patient put under a thorough course of treatment, as the disease very soon takes on the chronic form. The following are some of its more general symptoms, and the most satisfactory manner of treatment, though additional remedies might be applied.

Symptoms.

Losing a relish for John v. 39; the pulse wanting to Col. iv. 2; a craving for 1 John ii. 16; causing dullness and sleepiness during the sermon; a fear of damp, hot, and cold weather; a nausea at Acts xii. 12; an indifference for Heb. x. 25; loss of memory of Ex. xx. 8; Sabbath sickness; a coldness toward John xiii. 34; an occasional breaking out near 2 Peter ii. 10; pulse rising to 2 Thess. iii. 11; feverish with 1 Tim. v. 13; circulation active at Proverbs vi. 16-19; evident signs of 1 Cor. iii. 3; becomes chronic at Gal. v. 19-21; and incurable with Heb. vi. 4-6.

Treatment.

Take a double quantity of John iii. 3; increase the dose with Matt. xviii. 3; mix it well with 1 Peter v. 6; boil it down in equal quantities of 1 Peter ii. 1-3, and Eph. iv. 21-25; while boiling stir in ample proportions of 1 John iii. 10; Romans xii. 9, 10; 1 Peter i. 22, and 1 Cor. i. 10. If this should get cold, it will lose its strength; therefore it must always be taken hot every day with Col. iii. 12-15 and Eph. iv. 31, 32.

WESLEY AND OTTERBEIN.

A rather remarkable coincidence appears in respect to the conversion of Mr. John Wesley and of William Otterbein. In Mr. Wesley's journal are the following entries: "I went to America to convert the Indians, but oh, who shall convert me?" Again he says, "It is now two years and almost four months since I left my native country in order to teach the Georgia Indians the nature of Christianity, but what have I learned myself, in the mean time? Why (what I least of all suspected), that I, who went to America to convert others, was never myself converted to God." So Mr. Otterbein came to America to convert the Germans, but was not himself converted. When Mr. Wesley saw his condition his first thought was to quit the ministry. In this state of mind he called upon Mr. Boehler to ask him if it would not be advisable for him to cease preaching altogether. "By no means," said Mr. Boehler; "preach faith till you have it, and then because you have it, you will preach it." Mr. Wesley took this excellent advice, and soon realized what it was to trust in God to the saving of the soul.

Mr. Otterbein's conversion occurred on this wise. He had preached one of his plain and pointed sermons on the necessity of a new heart and life, and God had owned the truth for its own sake, perhaps also for the sincerity of him who preached it, and at the close of the services one of his parishioners, whose heart had been touched, came to him in tears and asked him what he must do to be saved. This brought the question to Mr. Otterbein's heart as he never realized before. When the jailer came to Paul and asked him what he must do to be saved, he was not long in receiving an answer. Paul had passed over that road himself and knew just what to say. Mr. Otterbein knew the way in theory, but no more. He looked upon the trembling penitent before him, and with deep emotion said, "My friend, advice is scarce with me to day." He had often preached to others the necessity of a new heart, and now another preached it to him. He immediately repaired to his room, and there continued in meditation and prayer till God gave him a new heart. If his preaching up to this time was plain, pointed, and logical, it was none the less so now, and besides it was accompanied with an unction that sent the truth like an arrow to the hearts of the people. Having entered into a new life he was eminently fitted for the position of a leader. He was calm, dignified, humble, and devoted, and enjoyed the entire confidence of all who knew him.—National Repository for December.

RELIGION.

Of heavenly origin, adapted to mankind. Born of free grace, allied to human faith; Darkness disperses, rocky hardness melts. Brings heart repose, and freedom to the slave. The mental vision clears, the unseen shows. Reality appears, not shadowy things; Lowers the skies, raises humanity. Man sits with Christ in heavenly places here. Visits the barren wild, plants edens there. The solitary places now rejoice, And hallooings ring on every side. Benevolence awakes in selfish souls, Wipes from the widowed cheek, the falling tear. Cares for the orphan, weeps with those who weep. Rejoices with the glad, true friend of all. Gives safety to the throne of human power. The hand of justice righteously controls. Hailows the palace, brightens crowns. Best ornament on robes of royalty. The gathering war clouds, banish strife. Spikes cautiously engines of wrath and death. Captures with arms of love fierce enemies. Dignities to oil the Gospel chariot's wheels. And onward push the car through realms of sin. Casting out devils of intemperance, And legions smaller sized, cursing the world. Restrains the impetuous, prompts the loitering feet. Turns sloth to diligence, and death to life. Full of activity, multiples and aids; The busy mart prefers to solitude. With willing step haste to the couch of pain. Relieving agony, and hunger too. With treasures from the larder unconstrained. Richer in deeds of love than words of tongue. The Bible clasps, relaxing not its hold, Till safe beyond the sullen streams of death. The happy pilgrim wears the crown of life. G. O. H. Burlington, Nov. 21, 1879.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

FOURTH QUARTER.—STUDIES IN THE NEW TESTAMENT.

A. D. 96. LESSON XII. THE LAST WORDS OF THE SAVIOUR'S WORDS. Rev. 22: 10-21.

DECEMBER 21.

EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL.

Verses 10. He saith. The angel who had shown to John the vision. Seal not. Fasten no seals to the roll which records the vision, that is, do not conceal, but make it public. For the time is at hand. The fulfilment of the prophecy was to commence at once, and not, like many of the Old Testament prophecies, to be held back for centuries. The church would need the comfort of the vision in its period of persecution, and is therefore to have access to its record.

11. He that is unjust. This verse has received various interpretations. Some refer it to the hereafter, when character will be fixed and unchangeable forever. Some consider it a solemn irony. Alford. "The time is so short that there is hardly room for change," some explain. "Let the wicked go on in their wickedness, if they will; but let the righteous persevere in their righteousness." Let the righteous persevere in the face of persecution—their reward will come soon.—Alford paraphrases. "Let him that is not just commit injustice still; let the morally polluted pollute himself still; let the righteous sanctify himself still." 1. "As there are varying degrees of character here, so there will be hereafter." 2. "The tendency of character is progressive, in both good and evil." 3. "The result of character is a final fixedness either in holiness or wickedness."

12, 13. I come quickly. A prediction of the second advent of Christ, or perhaps of his "coming" in the destruction of the Roman State, which was then historically near. If the former, then 1800 years are a short space of time in the divine counsels. 4. "How idle to reckon upon the periods of prophecy when 'quickly' means with God more than eighteen centuries!" My reward. In the double sense of the reward of righteousness and the penalty of sin. 5. "Every man's reward will be in accordance with his character." As his work. 6. "God judges men not according to their doctrines or professions, but according to their deeds." Alpha. The first letter of the Greek alphabet, taken as the symbol of "beginning." Omega. The last letter, a symbol of "ending." 7. "He who was before all things, and in whom all things subsist, will outlast all things, and reign when the universe shall have passed away."

14, 15. They do his commandments. The best manuscripts change this to "Blessed are they that wash their robes," which in the Greek is a sentence very similar in appearance though different in meaning. Yet those who wash their robes are the only ones who do his commandments. Have right. Only the blood-washed ones have the title to approach the tree of life. Into the city. See previous lesson. Without are dogs. With us the dog is a favoured animal; but in the East they are ownerless, wild, despised, and the emblem of every thing impure. Sorcerers. These who, whether in reality or pretence, are in league with Satan. Whoremongers. The sensual and immoral. Loveth and maketh a lie. 8. "God loves truth, and none but the truthful can dwell with God."

16. I Jesus. The Lord here speaks directly. Unto you. To all the churches. The root and offspring of David. The "root-shoot," or a shoot growing out of the root; referring to our Lord's descent from David, as was predicted by the Messiah. Isa. 11: 1. The bright and morning star. "The bright, morning star." The bright star, which has risen upon the world, ushering in the day of redemption.

17. The Spirit. God's holy Spirit, speaking through the conscience, calling men to repentance. 9. "What an hour to receive a message direct from the throne!" The bride. The Church of Christ on earth, everywhere in the epistles recognized in this relation. 10. "How close is the bond between the church on earth and its head in heaven." Say, Come. The last call to sinners in the volume of God. It is as if the apostle held back the closing roll of the book to add one more appeal. Him that heareth. All who themselves hear the call are bidden extend it to others. 11. "Every man who has listened to the G. spel may himself become its preacher and messenger." Athirst. The sense of need is the only prerequisite for the seeking of salvation. 12. "Just to the degree that people thirst after God will they seek him." Whosoever will. 13. "God never overrides or ignores the moral freedom of a soul." If men are saved or lost, it is by their own choice. Freely. Not only abundantly, but without price.

18, 19. I testify. The closing testimony and warning, given by the apostle himself. And unto these things. Not a mere formal threat to the copier of the book, but to those who read or interpret it, and equally applicable to all parts of the word of God. 14. "Let teachers and preachers take heed how they deliver God's message." Take away. A warning not to temper or tone down God's word to man's liking. 15. "The test of truth is not human taste, but God's declaration." His part. He who by tampering with God's truth misleads souls shall himself be deprived of an interest in Christ's kingdom.

20, 21. He which testifieth. John is here speaking of Christ. I come quickly. A repetition of Christ's declaration concerning his advent. Come, Lord Jesus. The answer of the waiting church, eager for her Lord's return. 16. "We may not know when Christ will come, but we should be always ready for his coming." The grace. The favor of Christ. A form of benediction used by the apostles. Amen. A Hebrew word meaning "verily," or "so let it be."

GOLDEN TEXT: The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen. Rev. 22: 21.

LIGHT ON THE GOLDEN TEXT.

I. Grace is a small word carrying large wealth of meaning, like a small vessel laden with gold. It signifies, first, the free mercy of God towards men, without merit or claim. Thus we are told that "the grace of God which bringeth salvation unto all men, hath appeared." Titus. 2: 11. Through that grace we obtain the pardon of sin and enter into acceptance with God. But grace does everything in us, as well as everything for us, working in us that which is good. Thus to St. Paul crying for help, Jesus answered, "My grace is sufficient for thee." The word as used by the apostle carries both these senses. He prays for the grace which saves unto eternal life, by what Jesus does for us and works in us.

II. The grace of Jesus Christ—This prayer has special significance coming where it does. Jesus had appeared to the beloved apostle in a form far different from anything which he had seen before. The Lesson of the day may be taken as an illustration. Jesus is the Judge who giveth to every man as his work shall be. He shuts the gate of heaven and no man openeth. The water of life issues from the steps of his throne, and he proclaims a free welcome to all who are athirst to come and drink of it freely. He will come quickly, and upon our readiness to greet his coming, our eternal bliss or woe depends. Well, then, it is for us to obtain his grace to make us what we ought to be, that we, too, knowing that our Lord will come quickly, may be able to respond with John, "Amen; come, Lord Jesus."

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION: The eternal permanency of character. The next Lesson is the Fourth Quarterly Review.

THE UNSEEN WORLD.

On every side we are surrounded by that great mystery, death. Multitudes whom we once knew—some of them dearer to us than life—have disappeared from this scene of action. Where, what are they now? To-morrow we, too, must enter upon that interminable existence. Where, what shall we be? Compare with these questions all other enquiries, all other investigations, are perfectly insignificant. We learn to know something of the life beyond the grave; but the senses, reason, science, experience, afford not a single glimpse of the unseen world. Is it incredible that the eternal Father should vouchsafe us the knowledge which so unspokeable concerns us, and for which he has imparted in our souls such inextinguishable desire?

CHRISTIAN JOY.

You are to find Christian joy in your duties in the family, and in your duties outside of the family, in your every-day life at home and in society. The great truths of God's love, of the redeeming power of the Holy Ghost, of the watchfulness of God over men, and of his helpfulness toward them, are to have such an effect on your mind that when you enter upon your daily tasks you shall have power of hope in you so that you can extract joy from common things. There is where you must get your joy—in nature; in society; in social intercourse; in all things. Paul said he rejoiced even in infirmities.

No. 115 GRAFTON ST. HALIFAX, N.S., AUGUST 4, 1879. MESSRS. T. GRAHAM & SON.—Dear Sirs:—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of my perfect cure of CATARRH, from which I have suffered in its severe form for 12 years without being able to find a remedy for it, and I had long thought that nothing could cure me, but thanks to Providence and the use of your valuable preparation, CATARRHINE, I have been completely cured of that distressing and I might say disgusting complaint, and I only used one box. I can confidently recommend it to any suffering from that complaint. Yours truly, C. F. F. SCHOPPE. Price 25 cents a box.

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery, and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price of (\$25), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work; beautiful, smooth and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty and delightful ease of operation, that commends it above all others. The working parts are all steel, strong and durable, and will last a life time, the bobbins hold 100 yds of thread; the stitch is the firmest of all the stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernible with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them; it has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine or fancy needle-work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand, and voluntary encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable household necessity, extending its popularity each day. This popular machine can be examined at the office of this paper. AGENTS WANTED by the company. Address them for information FAMILY SEWING MACHINE CO. 75 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y.

20 LOVELY ROSE-BUD CHROMO CARDS or 20 Motto Chromos, with name, 10 cents. Aug 23rd Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y.

72 DOLLARS A WEEK. \$12 a day a home easily made. Costly Outfit free Address TRIN & Co., Augusta, Maine. May 8

VEGETINE.

An Excellent Medicine. Scarsville, O., Feb. 28, 1877. This is to certify that I have used VEGETINE, manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for Rheumatism and General Prostration of the Nervous System, with good success. I recommend VEGETINE as a valuable medicine for such complaints.

Yours very truly, C. VAN DERGRIFT. Mr. Vandergriift, of the firm of Vandergriift & Hoffman, is a well-known business man in this place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

Our Minister's Wife. LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 16, 1877. Mr. H. R. STEVENS, Dear Sir:—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with Indigestion, Rheumatism, and our minister's wife advised me to take VEGETINE. After taking one bottle, I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefited greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion. Respectfully, Mrs. A. BALLARD.

Safe and Sure. Mr. H. R. STEVENS, In 1874 your VEGETINE was recommended to me, and, yielding to the persuasion of a friend, I tried to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its powerful action I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give VEGETINE my most unqualified approval. It is safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. VEGETINE is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I will continue to find a doctor. Yours truly, W. H. CLARK, 120 Monterey Street, Allegheny, Penn.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, and at present pastor of the First Baptist Church, every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of VEGETINE as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood. HYDE PARK, Mass., Feb. 15, 1876. Mr. H. R. STEVENS, Dear Sir:—About ten years ago my health failed through the debilitating effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form. I settled in my bed, and took the form of large deep-seated abscesses, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the land, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times. Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and talk with you of the virtues of VEGETINE. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, &c., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in VEGETINE. I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired until I had taken faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health. I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I have never more able to perform labor than now. During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body. I took VEGETINE faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects. Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and, if they will patiently take VEGETINE, it will, in my judgment, cure them.

With great obligations I am, Yours very truly, G. W. MANSFIELD, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

VEGETINE Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, and at Wholesale by Brown and Webb, and Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Persons Purged Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood. The pills are in three months. Any person who will take pill each night from 1 to 12 will be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Send in mail or letters to L. S. JOHNS, N. & CO., Bangor, Me.

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now travelling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose one teaspoonful twice per day.

DIPHTHERIA!

Johns' Anodyne Lincture will positively prevent the disease, and will positively cure the disease in ten days. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Write to L. S. JOHNS, N. & CO., Bangor, Maine.

PEA SOUP!

SYMING '0' Prepared Pea Soup. Made from their Celebrated Pea Flour, to which is added

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT DELICIOUS, NOURISHING, Anti-Dyspeptic. Made in one minute, without boiling. Sold everywhere in 25ct tins. Wholesale by

WM. JOHNSON, 28 St. Francis Xavier Street, MONTREAL, SOLE AGENT.

April 12. SAMUELA. CHESLEY, M.A. Attorney-at-Law, &c.

Lunenburg, N. S. July 1st BORDEN & ATKINSON, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c. OFFICE—C. B. RECORD'S BRICK BUILDING, Main Street, Moncton, N.B.

R. A. BORDEN. H. ATKINSON. July 9 1/2.

MACDONALD & Co. HALIFAX, N.S.

STEAM AND HOT WATER ENGINEERS, Importers of Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, with Fittings, Engineers' Supplies and Machinery

Manufacturers of all kinds of Engineers' Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' BRASS GOODS, AND THE HEAVIER CLASSES OF

BRASS and COPPER WORK ALSO Vessels' Fastenings and Fittings.

Public Buildings, Residences and Factories supplied with Warming Apparatus and Plumbing Fixtures, With all the Modern Improvements, fitted by Engineers thoroughly acquainted with our climate.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND APPLICATION OF WARREN'S FELT ROOFING, And Roofing Materials in and for the Province of Nova Scotia.

Nos! 162 to 172 also 306 Barrington Street, Halifax.

SMITH BROTHERS, Dry Goods Importers!

AUTUMN AND WINTER STOCK COMPLETE.

We can confidently recommend this STOCK as one of the most extensive we have ever imported and having been purchased under unusually favorable circumstances, will be found of

Exceptionally Good Value. Every Buyer of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS and MILLINERY should examine it if only for comparison sake.

FULL lines of AMERICAN, CANADIAN, and MARITIME PROVINCES Manufacturers.

SMITH BROS 25 Duke Street and 150 Granville Streets, Halifax, N.S.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED IS A FACT ATTESTED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES IN THE WORLD.

A careful observation of the laws of health, and the systematic and persistent use of SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA will accomplish this result. This preparation has all the virtues of these two most valuable specifics, in a form perfectly palatable, and acceptable to the most delicate stomach, and we make the unqualified statement that SCOTT'S EMULSION is being used with better results, and endorsed and prescribed by more than 1000 physicians for Consumption—and the diseases leading to it, Chronic Coughs, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Anaemia, General Debility and the Wasting Disorders of children, than any other remedy known to medical science. The rapidity with which patients improve on this food medicine diet, is truly marvellous.

MESSRS. SCOTT & BOWNE.—Gentlemen:—Within the last year I have used in my own family, and in my private practice, prescribed very extensively SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES and found it a most valuable preparation, especially in diseases of children. It is agreeable to the most delicate stomach, which renders it a very reliable agent as a nutritive remedy in consumptive and scrofulous cases. Yours respectfully, A. H. SEXTON, M.D. Baltimore. October 12, 1879.

MESSRS. SCOTT & BOWNE.—Gentlemen:—Within the last two months I have fairly tried SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL with HYPOPHOSPHITES, and I candidly declare that it is the finest preparation of the kind that has ever been brought to my notice; in affections of the lungs and other wasting diseases, we consider it our most reliable agent, in a perfectly elegant and agreeable form. Very truly yours, J. SIMONAUD, M.D. New Orleans, La. December 10th, 1878.

MESSRS. SCOTT & BOWNE.—Gentlemen:—In September 1877, my health began to fail and my physician pronounced it spinal trouble; under his care I got some relief from pain, but my general health did not improve, and early in the winter, I began to raise blood and rapidly grow worse. In May last I was taken with a violent bleeding, which brought me to my bed and my life was despaired of for many weeks; violent symptoms appeared, night and morning coughs, night sweats, short breath, and a return of the spinal trouble. My physician stopped the bleeding and then ordered God-Liver Oil and Lime; and I used various preparations, but they did me no good. I last all hope of life, and was an object of pity to all my friends. Last September I purchased a bottle of your Emulsion, before it was all taken I was better. I then bought a dozen bottles and have taken all with the following results: Cough subsiding, night sweats stopped, appetite returned, pains in spine disappearing, strength returning, and my weight increased from 118 to 140 pounds in sixteen weeks. I feared, strength returning, and my weight increased from 118 to 140 pounds in sixteen weeks. I have taken no other medicine since commencing with your EMULSION and shall continue its use until I am perfectly well. I frequently meet some friend on the street who asks, what cured you and I answer SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL, &c. I have a friend who has not spoken aloud for a year, and he is getting better. I gave him a bottle, and he bought two more, then got a dozen 15 months ago. I commenced meditating, and now am able to ride and walk and am gaining flesh and strength rapidly. I have advised other parties to try it, and some two or three have already tried it. I am sure I shall entirely recover. Very truly yours, H. F. SLOCUM, Lowell, Mass. For Sale by all Druggists at \$1 per bottle.

About the 25th of last April I got a bottle of your EMULSION, and at that time I was so prostrated that no one who saw me thought I could live but a few days at most. I could retain nothing on my stomach and was literally starving. I commenced the use of the EMULSION in small doses; it was the first thing that would stay on my stomach; I continued its use, gradually increasing the dose; and from that hour I commenced meditating, and now am able to ride and walk and am gaining flesh and strength rapidly. I have advised other parties to try it, and some two or three have already tried it. I am sure I shall entirely recover. Very truly yours, R. W. HAMILTON, M.D. For Sale by all Druggists at \$1 per bottle.

SCOTT & BOWNE Manufacturing Chemists, NEW YORK and BELLVILLE, ONTARIO.

READER! BEFORE BUYING A CUSTOM PIANO or ORGAN TAILORING!

Do not fail to send for my latest 20 page Illustrated Newspaper with much valuable information FREE. New Pianos \$125, \$150, and upwards. New Organs \$65 to \$140. Be sure to write me before buying elsewhere. BEWARE OF IMITATORS. Address Daniel F. Beatty Washington, N.J.

H. G. LAURILLIARD 15 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. Agency for New York Fashions

FOR BERKSHIRE SWINE & Pure Bred Poultry

WRITE Prichard, Sunny-side Farm, Halifax, N. S. Address Box 64.

THE WESLEYAN.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1879.

RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND.

MR. EDITOR.—Resolution 5 of the Joint Committee for the Relief and Extension Fund reads: "That the special effort to raise this Fund be completed by the 15th of November of the present year, so as to avoid any interference with the usual Missionary meetings."

ENQUIRER.

REPLY.—Three of the superintendents only of the Nova Scotia Conference have sent in their lists of subscribers to this Fund. Four of the superintendents only of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference have reported by sending in lists.

MONCTON, N. B., Nov. 28, 79

DEAR BROTHER,—I have seen an occasional notice in the WESLEYAN of the Royal Arcanum; and lately have had a fly sheet placed in my hands criticising that institution. Can you give any information on this subject?

REPLY.—A fly-sheet, which we presume, is similar to the one referred to, has been sent to our office. The name, of the individual, or of the company, that has prepared this document, and is circulating it throughout some parts of the country, does not appear on its face.

Every one who has carefully examined the basis upon which the Royal Arcanum rests, and who has read the fly-sheet, will see that it grossly misrepresents that organization. Criticism, however, even though it may be disingenuous, is not to be deplored.

The Royal Arcanum is very similar in its fundamental principles to the New England Methodist Minister's Relief Association. The benefits of the latter association are confined to Methodist ministers and their families only; the benefits of the former may be participated in by persons in secular as well as in ministerial walks.

The objects of the Order are to unite persons within certain limits as regards age, health, and character for the purpose of giving to the members moral and material aid. A Benefit Fund is a peculiar feature, whereby, on the decease of any member, his widow or family shall be paid a benefit of three thousand dollars.

PLEASANTBORO, Dec. 10, 1879.

MR. EDITOR.—For some time past our church has been closed, and we have not had our usual preaching and other services, from the fact that we have no fuel to warm the building, and no oil to give us light.

A FRIEND.

REPLY.—If we were acquainted with your locality, and its people, we might be able, perhaps, to suggest a practicable remedy; but, as it is, we can only advise you in a somewhat general kind of way.

those persons who were present at the meeting to make the needed arrangements. On one circuit, where we had several preaching places, our largest chapel, and our largest congregation, was in a locality where we had only two members of our church, and both of them were women, and not able to render us much assistance.

The ways and means for warming, and lighting, and taking care of a church, must depend upon circumstances. The expense involved in some places, and under some circumstances, will be light; in other places, and under other circumstances, it will be necessarily somewhat heavy.

WINDSOR.

We had the pleasure of occupying the pulpit of our Windsor church on Sunday morning last, and of taking part in the Missionary Anniversary Meeting, in the same church, on the evening of that day. Brother McDougall preached in Avondale in the morning, and was the chief speaker in the Windsor meeting in the evening.

MUSQUODOBOIT HARBOR.

We had the pleasure of spending the fourth Sabbath of the last month on the Musquodoboit Harbor circuit, under the direction of its popular superintendent, Rev. Joseph Mayhew Fisher. The services of the day had special reference to the Relief and Extension Fund. The weather was very unfavorable, as the rain was falling abundantly, during almost the entire day.

THE REV. JOHN BEDFORD, one of the most gifted and useful Methodist ministers of the English Conference, died recently in the forty-ninth year of his ministry, and in the eightieth year of his age.

Mr. Bedford had a combative spirit, which was of immense value to him in his special duties. Men learnt to think too often of him as a mere fighter; therefore he was sometimes only respected

when he deserved to be loved. He was a man of war from his youth. Early in his ministry he fought hard and successfully against the priestly assumption of some foolish and obscure Anglicans, who, as is too often their wont, troubled our people.

"When the roll of the dead is called next year in the London Conference, men's souls will be deeply stirred as they hear the names of old friends and old colleagues; but there will be no name of all the list that will be heard with greater respect and regret than that of John Bedford, a 'brother beloved,' who will be remembered affectionately as of unsullied character, of indomitable zeal for God's cause, of self-denying devotion to the interests of Wesleyan Methodism, and a fine example of a Christian minister."

FROM THE MISSION ROOMS.

RELIEF AND EXTENSION—STATE OF THE FUND.

Some correspondents express dissatisfaction that there is not a weekly announcement of the amount subscribed to date. The Treasurers would be delighted to furnish this information if they only could obtain it; but in spite of repeated and urgent requests, reports come in slowly.

MINISTERS' SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Table with 4 columns: Conference, No. of Ministers in Conference, No. who have subscribed, Amount. Rows include Toronto, London, Montreal, N. Scotia, N. Brunswick Conf., Newfoundland.

GENERAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Table with 4 columns: Circuits in Conference, No. reported, Amount, Obligated by year. Rows include Toronto, London, N. Scotia, N. Brunswick Conf., Newfoundland.

ADDITIONAL MINISTER'S SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Rows include Halifax District, George Johnson, Edmund Botwell.

CLOSING THE LISTS.

The Committee by whom the details of the scheme were drafted, adopted and published the following resolution:—"That the special effort to raise this fund be completed by the 15th of November of the present year, so as to avoid any interference with the usual missionary meetings."

There is reason to fear that, on a large number of circuits, the lists are not yet closed; and unless this be speedily accomplished, not only will the ordinary income be seriously affected, but the Relief and Extension Fund itself will suffer loss.

Brethren will greatly oblige by omitting the names of ministerial subscribers from the Circuits lists. There are three reasons for this: In the first place, in order to reach the \$150,000, it is necessary to raise—exclusive of minister's subscriptions—an amount fully equal to the whole income of last year.

REV. WILLIAM TAYLOR has laid upon our table his Christian Adventures in South Africa. This volume contains a record of earnest efforts for the extension of missions in that part of the world, and of successes that attended those efforts.

MONCTON BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

The Peters' Combination Lock Company has purchased a four acre lot, in Moncton, N. B., and has begun the erection of a large and substantial brick building, for the manufacture of various kinds of brass goods.

Our maritime country needs, in these trying times, such enterprises as those. It were well, we think, if, in Halifax, or some other suitable centre, manufacturing enterprises of greater or lesser extent were undertaken at an early day.

THE expediency of purchasing the New Brunswick Railway by the Dominion Government, is being discussed in some circles. The purchase of this road would involve the necessity of its extension from both of its present points of termination, so as to connect with River du Loup on the one hand, and St. John on the other.

WE had the pleasure of examining this week, the most beautiful piece of pen-work we have ever seen, consisting of a card setting forth the subjects taught at the Halifax Business College.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE FOR 1880.

The Fact that this standard magazine has had a successful career of over thirty-five years against much competition, is proof sufficient that it merits an undoubted want of the public. It furnishes what is essential to American readers in a great and indispensable current literature—a literature which embraces more and more every year the work of the ablest thinkers and writers of the day.

The extra offer to new subscribers for 1880, and the reduced clubbing rates, are worthy of note in the prospectus published in another column. The magazine is well worth the attention of those who are selecting their reading for the new year.

NOVA SCOTIA CONFERENCE.

TO THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF CIRCUITS. Dear Brethren,—There are two matters to which I beg to call your attention:

1.—RELIEF AND EXTENSION FUND. The special effort on behalf of this Fund, I presume, is about completed on all the Circuits. Will you please forward, immediately, a list of all promised subscriptions to the Rev. A. Sutherland, D.D., Methodist Mission Rooms, Toronto?

2.—THE GENERAL CONFERENCE FUND. At the last session of our Conference, it was agreed that a collection on behalf of this Fund should be made on all the Circuits in the month of December, and the amounts promptly remitted to the President, who was appointed Treasurer of the Fund.—(See Minutes of Conference.)

At the last session of our Conference, it was agreed that a collection on behalf of this Fund should be made on all the Circuits in the month of December, and the amounts promptly remitted to the President, who was appointed Treasurer of the Fund.—(See Minutes of Conference.)

FRaternally yours, S. F. HUESTIS, President of Conf. Halifax, Dec. 8, 1879.

Falseness is never so successful as when she baits her hook with truth. No opinions so fatally mislead us as those that are not wholly wrong; as no watches so effectually deceive the wearer as those that are sometimes right.—Colton.

EVERY man throws on to his surroundings the sunshine or the shadow that exists in his own soul.

POSTAL CARDS.

YARMOUTH, Dec. 11, 79.

As an item of news, you can mention in religious column that we had a good service at Yarmouth North, on Sunday evening last. Four persons were baptized, and six received into membership with the church.

AVONDALE, Dec. 8, 79.

Rev. Mr. McDougall was with us yesterday. Rev. Mr. McMurray conducted the opening exercises, offering an impressive prayer. Mr. McDougall, basing his remarks on Ex. 14, 15, and gave us an account of the trials and successes of missionary life in the North-West.

Subscriptions to Relief and Extension Fund continue to come in. Amount subscribed up to date amounts to \$227. Spiritually, we could wish for better times. We pray for the power of God to rest upon preacher and people.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DEBBY, N. B., Dec. 1, 1879.

MR. EDITOR.—No doubt some of the many readers of your paper, and persons interested in the general work of the church, would like to hear what has been done on this Mission. Since I came to this field of labour, there has been but little circuit work done, so far as preaching the Gospel is implied.

Though our people have not had the amount of preaching they should have had, they have not lost their interest in the work of the church. This is evident from the way they laboured for the completion of our new parsonage. The credit of commencing this work is due the Rev. A. N. Shrewsbury. He laboured for this faithfully, during his ministration here, and before his removal had the outside of the main building and all out-buildings completed.

On the evening of Nov. 20th we took possession of the house, and found every thing in order. Some fifty persons were in waiting to receive us, notwithstanding the stormy evening, had it been fine there would have been many more.

OUR MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

CONNEXIONALISM.

MR. EDITOR.—By reports of Missionary Board proceedings, I learn that I am indebted to our estimable President for an answer to the enquiry made through your columns a few weeks ago. I must, however, express my surprise at the very brusque manner adopted by Dr. Sutherland in discussing the subject.

The information obtained in regard to Montreal was perfectly satisfactory, and instead of "calling in question" that item of expenditure, I regard it as a wise and profitable one. But why could not this information have been given in the spirit in which it was asked? Is this a connexional fund or not? If it is, then no one can deny it to be the privilege of even Domestic Missionaries to "legitimately" either question into or call into question the action of churches East or West, in this matter.

DOMESTIC MISSIONARY.

STORY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. GRANDFATHER'S CHRISTMAS STORY.

BY T. TAYLOR.

It was Christmas Eve, and Nellie, Maud, and Willie had hung their stockings, taking good care that the pins were strong enough and the stockings sufficiently large for holding all they hoped Santa Claus would bring them.

"Now for the Christmas story, grandfather," said Willie.

"Shall I tell it to-night," asked grandfather.

"Oh yes," replied Nellie quickly, "for you know to-morrow night there will be lots of company, and all sorts of games."

"We all know that," interrupted Willie, impatiently; "don't talk any more, girls, but let grandfather commence his story."

Grandfather put his hand on the boy's head as he said, "Softly, softly, my son—but I will commence my story. Once upon a time there lived in a grand old house an old gentleman and his wife; they had rich furniture, and many servants to wait upon them. Carriages to ride in and fine horses to drive—all that could make life pleasant in this way they had, and possessed besides—what was best of all—good kind noble hearts, always open to the poor, and disposed to assist the friendless."

"The old gentleman and his wife seemed very happy and contented, but those who knew them best said that their lives had been shadowed by one dark cloud. At the time my story commences the gentleman's hair was as white as mine, though he was not so old, and his wife's face, though cheerful and pleasant, had more wrinkles than their should have been; for when they were both quite young they had lost their only child, a fine boy of twelve years. While riding a pony, his father's birthday gift, he was thrown off, dragged along the gravelled walks, and when he was picked up this life was all over for him. The poor father and mother could never forget him, nor this dreadful accident; they put away all his toys, his clothes, the whip he held in his hand when he was thrown the saddle he used—all were locked up in their boy's room, which was never opened, save once a year, on the anniversary of his death; then the grieving parents would go in there together and look over poor Walter's things with a good many sobs, and talk of him in a low voice, tears always coming to the mother's eyes."

"We all know in the course of time grass grows green over graves, and Old Time has a way of his own for covering our sorrows so they do not seem so terrible as they did at first; and the years rolled on, while the gentleman and his wife lived contentedly, loving each other very much and striving to make all happy around them, though their best joy of life seemed to have been taken away. They were always particularly kind to the young folks; they had some nephews and nieces, and a great many young friends, and although there were no children there, children loved to visit them, particularly about Christmas time."

"Then the grand house was filled with old and young people; they all came to spend a week, and always wished when the week was over they could spend another. Stockings were hung up, Santa Claus always filled them, and presents were as thick as strawberries in June."

"One Christmas Eve a pleasant company were assembled at the old gentleman's house—blue-eyed Mollie was there, black-eyed Johnny, and Jimmie with gray eyes like an owl; a good many pretty girls and smart bright boys, with a fair sprinkling of old folks, all met together there as lively as crickets after a summer shower. They played blind man's buff, hunt the slipper, and all sorts of merry games. The children screamed with joy, and after a good long evening they went off to bed, while visions of sugar plums danced through their heads. I venture to say."

"But while all was joyous and pleasant, bright fires, warm rooms, and warm beds within the house, outside the coldest winds of winter were howling a Christmas carol. Perhaps the fierce storm king was running a race with Santa Claus. He, poor fellow, had a hard time of it that night, though his reindeers were very fleet and his sleigh-runners bright and sharp enough; but he managed to get ahead of the storm, blowing the thick white flakes out of his way until his red cheeks were rounder and redder than ever, and as he leaped from one chimney top to another and slid down with his huge bag of toys on his back, he gave the old storm-king a knowing wink, as much as to say, 'Ha! ha! old blue-

nose, you can't come down here.' The storm whirled by, giving a shriek of disappointment and shaking in his rage the house till all the windows rattled."

"The children in warm feather beds heard him pass by; then covered up their heads under the thick blankets and whispered, 'It is Santa Claus coming down'—for though they all loved the kind, generous old fellow, they couldn't help feeling a little afraid."

"Faster came the snow, louder screamed the wind, while the old folks sat quietly and comfortably around the blazing fire. The old gentleman went to the window as a fiercer blast beat the poor windows and made the flames roar up the chimney."

"Santa Claus will have hard work getting down there," he said looking at the fireplace and then out of the window.

"I can see nothing but the fearful storm he said, 'God pity any poor creature exposed to this dreadful night!'

"He little thought that there could be any person outside, but at that very moment there was a poor woman, struggling against cold and storm, in scanty clothing, holding in her numb arms a fatherless babe. The light from the windows attracted her notice, and with the little strength she had left she staggered towards the house. 'We must lie down here and freeze to death,' thought the poor mother. The snow beat in her face and came up to her knees, while the wind tried to carry off some of her ragged garments, as she plodded on towards the light."

"All her thoughts must have been for her child, for she took from her own shoulders her miserable shawl, that could not have kept out the cold that dreadful night and wrapped it around the babe, and struggling on through the snow growing every moment deeper, she succeeded in reaching the porch, and laid her child down under its friendly shelter; she gave the bell a timid ring, and then turning from warmth, food and shelter, fled out in the wild dark storm."

"Did the bell ring?" asked one of the group around the fireside, as the faint tingle was scarcely heard above the roaring of the storm.

"All listened attentively, waiting to bear the sound repeated, but no sound came. They all thought then their ears must have deceived them, but the old gentleman insisted upon seeing if any person could be at the door at that late hour, and, as the servants had all retired, he decided to see for himself. He procured a lantern, but found that the key of the hall door had been taken out, and before it could be gotten some time had elapsed, and just as the tall clock at the head of the stairs struck twelve he opened the door."

"The light from the lantern showed little hills of drifted snow scattered about the porch, and the wind came rushing in as he peered out anxiously in the dark."

"You were mistaken," said one gentleman; "there has been no person here; pray come in from this terrible cold."

"The old gentleman threw a parting glance, and as he stepped forward his foot knocked against something; he looked down and saw at his feet a bundle of dirty looking rags; he picked it up and found a living though almost unconscious child."

"Take it in, take it in," he exclaimed, "and I will see if the mother is anywhere near."

"For a long time they searched, but the wind had obliterated every trace of her footsteps, and they gave up in despair, hoping whoever had left the child had secured some sheltering place for the night. The baby seemed to be a fine healthy-looking little fellow about a year old. I do not know whether he thought of his poor mother, or wondered why she had forsaken him; but food and warm clothing revived him, and he must soon have forgotten the perishing mother, whose weary feet and numb hands had brought and placed him under that kind roof."

"Bright and early the next morning the children were busy and delighted over their stockings, for Santa Claus had forgotten none, and all seemed to have what they most wanted. When they were at breakfast the kind old gentleman came in hold something very carefully in his arms. The baby did not look like a bundle of rags then, but laughed and crowed as happy as a prince."

"The children all crowded around admiring and wondering. Just then a servant came in. 'Sir,' she said, in a frightened way, 'a poor beggar woman has just been found frozen, dead, under the front porch.'

"Yes, there she was, stiff and cold, as she had crawled out of the way the night before, with her poverty and misery her only companions. Perhaps she saw the light and heard the voices searching for her and could not make herself known, or would rather die there, with her head resting against the cold stones of the porch, the drifting snow serving beneath and above for a bed covering and shroud—she could not have had a colder one, nor a whiter and purer."

"The noble-hearted old gentleman brought the babe again in his arms in the evening, and said:—

"If I cannot find this boy's father he shall be my son"—he looked at his wife—and there will be another little Walter in our home."

"The tears came in her eyes, but she went and stood by her husband, kissed the baby, and said, while her voice trembled:—

"Kiss me good night, my dears," grandfather, wiping his own eyes, "and ask your mother, to-morrow, why I call this day my birthday—and then you will learn why this story I have told you is a better and a truer one to me than anything I could ever tell you about Christmas trees, Santa Claus, little Gretchens with yellow hair, or even of the cows, who they say this night grow thankful and reverential, as we all should, and bend their knees as the clock strikes twelve."

REMINISCENCE OF FATHER TAYLOR.

An "ex Jack Tar" writes to the Detroit Tribune the following incident of the life of Father Taylor:

One Sunday afternoon, in 1848, five sailors, including myself, were the sole occupants of the fore-castle of the schooner Osprey, of Boston, which then lay at the long wharf in that city—a locality well known to those who "go down to the sea in ships." The weather was exceedingly unpleasant. The wind was blowing from the north east, and was keen and cutting, accompanied by a drizzling rain.

To pass away the time that hung monotonously upon our hand we chatted, told stories, growled, argued, and in fact did pretty much anything except think it was Sunday. Finally, I perched myself upon the side of my berth, and drawing out a dilapidated pair of trousers, and procuring from a bag, which was suspended near where I sat, a needle and thread, commenced inserting a patch where one was sadly needed."

My fellow-sailors with one accord proposed to play euchre, and one of the number took from his berth a pack of cards. When I had partially concluded the job that I had undertaken, and my companions had played "a horse," we were aroused by a strong voice at the entrance to the fore-castle. Looking up I saw an aged but pleasant appearing gentleman, who, perceiving that I was aware of his presence, sang out, "Hallo, boys, enjoying yourselves, ain't you?" "Yes, old boss," ejaculated the dealer, "wont you come down and take a hand?" "Well, boys, seeing that it is very uncomfortable, I don't care if I do come down and warm myself," said the stranger, and he descended and seated himself by my side.

"Here, old fellow, you take my place; I have had enough of euchre to-day, and (yawning) as I am sleepy, I guess I'll turn in." This remark, as the readers will readily perceive, was addressed to the new comer, and the latter replied that he never played cards, but he offered to sing, and intimated that he could entertain us in that way. The cards were "bunched" and deposited upon one corner of the table, and the stranger drew from an inside coat pocket a small black covered book, which, like the pack of cards, presented evidence of much use. "Give it to us strong," said one of the men; "we ain't much on the regular sing, but I guess we can all join in the chorus." And he did give it to us strong. With a voice full of melody, and strong in tone, he sang:

God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform; He plants his footsteps in the sea, And rides upon the storm.

At the conclusion of each verse he said "Repeat," and five sailors not only joined in the chorus, but also in the repetition, and with a will, too. The effect was electrical. My dilapidated trousers disappeared into the back of my berth in a jiffy, and needle and thread with them, and when the singing had been concluded my companions made a concerted move to leave the table upon which a few moments before they had been slumping the cards. But they were interrupted by the old man's pleasant voice, who said in a solemn and impressive manner that could not be misunderstood, "Let us pray!" He knelt down at one side of the table while we all bowed our heads, and he offered up one of the most impressive prayers that I ever heard. During its delivery one of the men seized the pack of cards, and in a quiet manner put them in the stove.

The movement was discerned by the stranger, and when he had concluded his exhortation, he arose to his feet, and scanning the countenances of the quintette before him, he said, "Now, boys, if any one of you will say that he wants to play a game at cards with me, I will take a hand." "No," said we all in chorus; "we shan't play cards any more," and then we all tried to shake hands with the man, but he couldn't accommodate more than two of us at a time, and with tears of joy streaming down our cheeks, we inquired his name. His reply was, "My name? Why, I am pretty well known in Boston. God bless you! They call me Father Taylor."

Whooping Cough is successfully treated by separating the patients beyond bearing distance of each other, and by the employment of Fellows' Hypophosphites. Whooping Cough is a nervous disease of so sympathetic a nature, that a paroxysm may be produced in one susceptible by simply hearing the cough of another person. The above named treatment has been found singularly effective.

TEMPERANCE.

WHAT! ROB A POOR MAN OF HIS BEER!

BY JOHN BARLEYCORN, JR.

What! rob a poor man of his beer, And give him good victuals instead—Your heart's very hard, sir, I fear, Or at least you are soft in the head.

What! rob a poor man of his mug, And give him a house of his own; With kitchen and parlor so snug! 'Tis enough to draw tears from a stone.

What! rob a poor man of his glass, And teach him to read and to write; What! save him from being an ass! 'Tis nothing but malice and spite.

What! rob a poor man of his ale, And prevent him from beating his wife From being locked up in a jail, With penal employment for life!

What! rob a poor man of his beer, And keep him from starving his child; It makes one feel awfully queer, And I'll thank you to draw it more mild.

IS BEER INTOXICATING?

If you drink beer, you can feel it go to the head, unless your brains are so soured with it that you cannot feel anything correctly.

If you do not drink it, you can see its effects upon others, and know that it is intoxicating, even better than those who drink it, because you are wide awake and have all your senses about you.

We know that beer must be intoxicating, because it contains alcohol. We can get alcohol from it by heating it, and collecting the steam as the distillers do. When the distillers separate alcohol from wine, they call it brandy. When from beer, they call it gin. We know gin to be very intoxicating. Beer is only less so because it contains less alcohol.

The amount of alcohol in Philadelphia lager is nearly four per cent, or four parts in one hundred. In Burton pale ale, it is eight per cent. In old English ale, it is ten per cent. But no rule can be relied on. In fact, you can get it as strong as you choose to ask for.

You say that this is very little, four or eight or ten parts in one hundred. True but the drinkers take enough more to make it up, say from ten to fifty glasses in a day, and some even more. Now, there are ten glasses of beer in a gallon, and if it has five per cent alcohol, it is equal to four-fifths of a pint of whiskey—a pretty heavy dose. It is enough to do a deal of mischief and it does it.

Here is an item just out: "The other evening four young fellows went to a saloon in South Boston, drank two or three rounds of lager, quarrelled about paying for it, broke one another's heads and twenty dollars worth of glass, and got into the station-house in less than one hour."

Would this have happened if beer had not been intoxicating?

Look at the police reports of those arrested for disorderly conduct, and in a great number of cases you will find it was because of beer.

In the family it makes no end of trouble. Women drink beer and grow cross and dowdy—yes, and become hopeless sots, too. Men drink beer and act like bears. There are many, many sad-hearted wives and frightened children who know only too well that beer is intoxicating.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.—A large firm in one of our interior towns lately paid thirteen thousand dollars to their employees. Of ten thousand dollars spent upon the spot, two-thirds was paid into the saloons. Only think, that for the support of wives and families, in food, clothing, house-rent, etc., only one half as much should be used as was paid for guzzling at the saloons! When will men love their wives and families more and better than they do beer?

THE BIBLE OF MODERN SCIENCE

The preparation of the new Bible, which is to be inspired by sweet reasonableness, has not made much advance yet. We lay before our readers the improved version of the first chapter of Genesis:

1. There never was a beginning.

2. And Cosmos was homogeneous and undifferentiated, and somehow or another evolution began and molecules appeared.

3. And molecule evolved protoplasm, and rhythmic thrills arose, and then there was light.

4. And a spirit of envy was developed and formed the plastic cell whence arose the primordial germ.

5. And the primordial germ became protogene, and protogene somehow shaped cocoon, then was the dawn of life.

6. And the herb yielding seed and the fruit tree yielding fruit after its own kind, whose seed is in itself, developed according to its own fancy.

7. The cattle after his kind, the beast of the earth after his kind, and every creeping thing became evolved by heterogeneous segregation and concomitant dissipation of motion.

8. So that by survival of the fittest there evolved the simiads from the jelly-fish, and the simiads differentiated themselves into the anthropomorphic primordial types.

9. And in due time one lost his tail and became man, and behold he was the most cunning of all animals.

10. And in process of time, by natural selection and survival of the fittest, Matthew Arnold, Herbert Spencer and Charles Darwin appeared, and behold it was very good.

HOUSE AND FARM.

RANCID BUTTER.—I know of nothing that will make bad butter good; but it may be reformed and improved somewhat by churning it awhile in good new buttermilk, then working the buttermilk out of it as at first.

OATMEAL PUDDING.—Put in a basin a fourth of a pint of cold milk and mix into two ounces of finely ground oatmeal; then add to it a pint of boiling milk—mixing it this way prevents lumps—put it on the fire and let it boil ten minutes; have some dried bread crumbs, and taking off the oatmeal, mix in the crumbs until the whole is rather stiff; chop two ounces of suet; cut up as fine as possible one small onion, beat up the whites and yolks of two eggs and a sprinkle of sage and marjoram, and mix these with the cold porridge; butter a pan, put in your mixture, and bake for an hour. When roast beef is scarce, oatmeal pudding, with a little gravy, ekes out the feast.

TO CURE HAMS.—This receipt is 50 years old, and I think it is the best. To each 20 pounds of green meat make a mixture of one-fourth of a pound of brown sugar and a desertspoonful of ground saltpetre; rub this well by hand into the meat; then with coarse salt cover the bottom of a barrel, say to half an inch; put in hams, and cover with half an inch of salt, and so on until the barrel is full; hams should remain in a cool place four weeks; when salted, wipe and dry them, and get some whole black pepper, which you must grind yourself, and pepper thoroughly, especially about the hock and bone; let the hams lie for two days; then smoke for eight weeks.—New York Times.

OLD MAIDS' PICKLES.—One small head of cabbage cut fine, six large onions sliced, one ear green corn sliced, one dozen green tomatoes sliced, one half dozen ripe tomatoes sliced, one pint radish pods, green; two ripe cucumbers cut small, two green cucumbers cut small, thirty small green cucumbers used whole, one teaspoonful turmeric, twelve green peppers used whole if small, three cents worth of cloves, one-eighth of a pound of ground all-spice, one-eighth of a pound of ground cinnamon, one-eighth of a pound of mustard seed, one-eighth of a pound of pepper corns, one-half pound brown sugar, one quart good cider vinegar, one root of chopped horse radish. Boil the vinegar, sugar, spices, and turmeric, and pour hot over the pickles, having brought them to a boil in weak vinegar.

BLANKETED CATTLE.—"J. E. S." These cattle are descended from Dutch stock imported into this country a long time ago. Several names have been given to these cattle as "Belged," "Sheeted," "Draped," etc., all founded upon the leading characteristic, namely: a broad band, or belt, of white passing around the middle of the body while all the rest is black. They are excellent milkers, and are found in considerable numbers in Orange county, N. Y., a noted dairy locality; and when seen there in herds, are marked features of the landscape, which even the unob-serving traveller could not fail to notice and admire. In Holland this peculiarly marked breed is preserved with great care. An engraving of a pair of these cattle was given on the first page of our Journal for December, 1877.—American Agriculturist for December 1.

BLOODY MILK.—"W. S. W." Kent Co., Md. The milk may be found mixed with blood, without any distinct attack of Garget. Garget consists of inflammation, and congestion of the udder, or part of it, and is accompanied by constitutional disturbance, generally fever. But the milk may be tinged with blood from other causes. Violent jerking of the udder, by racing about, a blow, cold in the organ, or other similar accidents may cause it, and with some heavy milkers, which are subject to it occasionally, the cause seems to be over excitement of the secretory apparatus of the udder. Generally a cooling purgative, or a saline diuretic, (such, for instance, as 8 oz. of Salts, or 4 drams of Salpêtre, or both together, with rest, and frequent, careful, and gentle milking, will effect a cure when the latter is the cause. For Garget, similar, but more active treatment is needed.—American Agriculturist for December 1.

PERFUMES FROM ROSES.—Tincture of Roses—Take the leaves of the common rose, place them, without pressing, in a large-mouthed bottle; pour some good spirits of wine over them, seal the bottle securely and let them remain in a dry place for a month or two.

REMEDY FOR FRECKLES.—The following remedy has been found efficacious in Europe for freckles: Finely powdered sulpho-phosphate of zinc, one part; oil of lemon, one part; pure alcohol, five parts; collodion, forty-five parts. To be mixed well together by trituration and applied to the skin.

TO REMOVE FRECKLES.—Scrape horseradish into a cup of cold sour milk; let it stand twelve hours; strain, and apply two or three times a day. Or, mix lemon-juice, one ounce; pulverized borax, one-quarter drachm; sugar, one-half drachm; keep a few days in a glass bottle, then apply occasionally.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "BENS", "BU", "Office", "1st J", "MONY", "July 20", "65 Do", "No mo", "Call a", "No Nov", "66", "\$5", "Portu".

AND FARM.

TER.—I know of nothing but bad butter good; but it had and improved something it while in good new working the buttermilk first.

ODDING.—Put in a basin of cold milk and mix of finely ground oatmeal to it a pint of boiling water and let it boil on the fire and let it boil until the whole is hop two ounces of suit; as possible one small white and yolks of a sprinkle of sage and mix these with the cold water a pan, put in your butter for an hour. When scarce, oatmeal pudding, ravy, ekes out the feast.

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PICKLES.—One small age cut fine, six large en tomatoes sliced, one tomatoes sliced, one pint green; two ripe cucumbers cut small green cucumbers use a teaspoonful turmeric, peppers used whole if cents worth of cloves, one pound of ground all-spice, a pound of ground cinnamon of a pound of mustard th of a pound of pepper pound brown sugar, one der vinegar, one root of radish. Boil the vine- pieces, and turmeric, and the pickles, having to a small in week vinegar.

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LAME BACK. WEAK BACK. BENSON'S CAPSINE POROUS PLASTER. Overwhelming evidence of their superiority over all other plasters. It is everywhere recommended by Physicians, Druggists and the Press.

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DEAR SIR,—My cow having been under the effect of lead poisoning, has been successfully treated by Mr. Byrne, Veterinary Surgeon, and having become much emaciated from its effects, I was induced to try your "Nutritious Condiment." The results have been most satisfactory.

GEORGE FRASER, 78 GRANVILLE STREET. Managing Agent for the Maritime Provinces. E. Island, Newfoundland, etc. July 19

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired.

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. Brown & Webb, Wholesale gents.

EAR DISEASES! Dr. C. B. Thompson's Relief of Deafness and Diseases of the Ear and CATARRH of the Throat.

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PARIS, 1878 GOLD MEDAL at Paris Exposition, 1878. GOLD MEDAL Sweden & Norway, 1878. GOLD MEDAL Association, Boston, 1878. SILVER MEDAL (Honorary) do., 1878.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOS-PHITES.

It is composed of Ingredients identical with that which constitute Health, Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

IT IS ACCEPTABLE to palate and stomach. SUFFICIENTLY POTENT to insure decided benefit, yet harmless, however long its use may be continued.

THE desiderata sought by Mr. Fellows, were: A convenient, palatable remedy; Unalterable by time; Harmless, though used continuously, yet might be discontinued at any time without any ill effect.

ABSTRACT EFFECTS. Fellows' Hypophosphites, on being introduced into the stomach, unites with the food, and immediately enters the circulation; and being perfectly miscible with the blood, speedily pervades every part of the system.

AGENCY OF Butterick's Patterns. McSWENEY BROS. July 19-1y

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